.-Representative C. H.

n. Ill., to-night in de-

McKinley's action red slavery treaty with eneral Grosvenor said: without qualification ed by Mr. Bryan in ll attack upon Presihich has been reiterthis country to the lights of the Demond over again it has e President made a Sultan of Jolo and others lavery, heretofore existing in ry, had been ratified and affirmed ident. The statement was a and has been repeated by othin ignorance of the facts, or in of the truth. In the first place, was made with the sultan as nd asserted, but it is true that e United States, entered agreement with the sulit had been approved by nd by Congress, slavery recognized and possibly territory. But it must be that the arrangement was ry one intended to prevent war when Aguinaldo had a which, while it was in no as a moral obligation for for the President had onfirmed it.

discussion of this sub orne in mind that the by which the United e to the Islands of the go contained in Article nent in the following civil rights and the he native inhabitants

by ceded to the United mined by Congress.' portant article of that fferentiates all the n nations by which equired title to terriwhich Mr. Jefferson Louisiana purchase, -Hidalgo, New Mexico ese treaties ection, but carefully and proess should n of these ical status. ment made over by the affected the for the reason e land had reorts of Genficers, naval States who ow the conchipelago; President

tterly discrim son of color Kinley. His lif in favor of the prothts of all and the upnd it is a little late in late for President, who a chance to get a reby the practical supt, to make such a s a reasonable show. electoral votes. Of t the following from is substantially no Alabama, 11; Arkangia, 13; Louisiana, 8; Carolina, 11; South venty-three votes with nothing bein these States, an, while in the irginia the elecpublic sentiment allot will be so will be scarcely a semand complete election. inety-seven votes which r. Bryan tainted by the gatives the whole theory and fair count."

CH PURITY.

Hiams Has Found It in arty of Bryan.

Ky., Oct. 6.-George Fred ston, addressed a large to-night, at which Judge J. esident of the Ohio Valley gue, presided. Mr. Williams to silver or other issues philippic against imperialams stated that over one the same charges were efferson as are now made and the Democratic party. Senator Hanna now with amilton then as the reprethe "rich and well-born discussed Chairman Hanna's past few years, which Mr. uted to Hanna being able he elements of wealth. He t he called "the Hanna national banks and the proes as the power behind the imperialism. He insisted that out prosperity and a full dinner mtended to conceal the purfallsm. He quoted from the show that the people were nts for sugar instead of and that the people are on every pound to the Hanna's fund. He cited now at fourteen cents a

ed with nine cents four

gallon for the Standard

aid to Hanna and his

continued quoting the

commodities that he

by monopolies, and

tion, under the Re-

been rewarded by

ald that the people paid

ency under the reod the Democratic party leaders who were in league money powers, but it 1 1896 and was now as pure of Jefferson. He said the distinctly drawn as to show e classes of different grades people. One party said that was a myth and the other that paramount issue. No greater uld be imagined. He reviewed y of England and showed that was crowned as Empress at of India and other possessions. reviewed the Porto Rican bill to at it made Porto Rico the same with the appointing power vested

in the President, and the people even taxed without their consent.

Cleveland's Minister to Italy Explains

M'VEAGH'S COGENT REASON.

His Support of McKinley. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.-In a letter to the Ledger, Wayne MacVeagh, who was ambassador to Italy under President Cleveland's administration, gives his reason for supporting McKinley. Speaking of the war with Spain, he says: "If Congress had left the matter a few months' longer in President McKinley's hands, I believe he could have persuaded Spain to withdraw her flag from the American continent in peace, as the other European nations, with only one exception, had withdrawn theirs. Then followed the ignoble, hysterical condition into which we all lashed ourselves over victories won from an enemy whom we outnumbered more than five to one in population and more than twenty to one in all the resources now needed in war. It was in that mood the treaty with Spain was negotiated and ratified.

"The amendment to the treaty placing the Philippines on the same footing as Cuba was defeated by Mr. Bryan. I do not question that his motives were patriotic, but extend the same charitable construction to President McKinley. When the treaty was ratified without that amendment and thus became part of the 'supreme law of the land,' the deplorable consequences which have followed would have followed just the same, in my opinion, if

Mr. Bryan had been President. "Nor can I believe anybody with ordinary common sense is in danger of regarding President McKinley's re-election as an indorsement of war in the Philippines. It seems to me the present tendency of President McKinley's mind can be discerned in the true American policy he is pursuing in

Mr. MacVeagh says he finds himself in harmony with the Republican platform on the gold standard. "But the controlling reason with me for supporting McKinley and Roosevelt," he says, "is the unwillingness I feel to intrust the government of the country to the men who now represent and control the Democratic organization, standing as they do on the Chicago plat-

PROHIBITIONISTS SHAKEN UP.

Special Bearing Presidential Candidate and Party in a Wreck.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 6 .- While the Prohibition special train with John G. Woolley and party aboard was nearing the Louisville union depot at 8 o'clock to-night the engine jumped a frog, tore itself loose from the head Pullman car, and with the four hind wheels of the tender jumping along on the ties finally stopped with a crash that gave every one on board a severe shaking up. At the time of the accident, the special consisting of Pullman cars and an engine was running at a rapid rate down Fourteenth street. When nearing Broadway, in crossing a switch, the incipient wreck occurred.

Somewhat of a panic occurred among those on board, but soon subsided. Considerable delay was caused as the couplings had been demolished and another engine was called into use to complete the run. John G. Woolley, with his party, went direct to Liberty Hall, where the speaking was held. Addresses were made to a large crowd by Samuel Dickie, John G. Woolley and Oliver W. Stewart. John D. White, Kentucky's Prohibition candidate for Governor, was also introduced to the audience. A number of speeches were made during the day.

Speech by Senator Quay.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Oct. 6.-M. S. Quay and his party addressed a large meeting here to-night. Quay's speech opened with the words: "You see before you the next United States senator from Pennsylvania." After a gasp of surprise at the assurance of this utterance, a burst of applause was given. His speech was brief.

Cockran in "Bleeding" Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 6.-Bourke Cockran dressed a vast audience in the Auditorim in this city to-night. He arrived here from Kansas City on a special train and was escorted at once to the Auditorium. Mr. Cockran discussed imperialism, going over the same ground as in his Chicago and Indianapolis addresses.

Texas Prohibition Ticket.

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 6.-The State Prohibition ticket was completed here to-day by filling the vacancles as follows: For governor. H. G. Damon. Corsicana; lieutenant governor, J. B. Adams, Fort Worth; electors at large, E. C. Heath, Rockwell, and D. H. Hancock, Farmersville,

Schurman at Princeton. PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 6.-The national campaign was opened here to-night when President Jacob G. Schurman, of Cornell University, delivered an address before the University Republican Club in Alexander

Young Mulatto Nominated.

COLUMBIA S. C., Oct. 6 .- The Republicans of the Sixth congressional district have nominated R. A. Stewart, a young mulatto lawyer, for member of Congress, to oppose Lieutenant Governor R. B. Scarborough.

REVENUES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Large Increase Shown by Report of War Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 .- The War Department made public a statement showing the revenues in the Philippine islands for the first seven months of 1900 to have been \$4.782,080, an increase over the corresponding period of 1899 of \$2,095,335. The customs receipts for the period named in 1900 were \$3,362,245, and the internal revenue receipts \$336,101. The postal receipts beginning July were deposited in the treasury, and for that month amounted to \$110.845.

General Greely, chief signal officer has received from Superintendent Charleson of the Canadian Telegraph information of the progress being made with the Canadian telegraph line in Alaska, which the United States expects to use during the coming winter in communication with Fort Egbert. The Cadadian government has built 570 miles north from Queneske, four hundred miles south from Atlin, and seventy miles north from Dawson. This leaves two gaps, one of fifty-four miles, south of Atlin, the other, of twenty miles, near the international boundary line.

XXX The War Department has approved an exhaustive opinion by Judge Advocate Lieber to the effect that absentees from a volunteer regiment, save prisoners of war. are discharged from the service on the same date on which their organization is mustered out. The decision was important as affecting the pay and status of any officers serving on detached duty.

To-day's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve, in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, \$136,839,358; gold, \$85,539,410.

XXX Major F. M. Kendrick, Seventh Infantry, has been placed on the retired list on his own application, after over thirty years'

The balance sheet of the Postoffice Department, just completed, shows the following condition for the past year: Expenditures, \$107,249,298; revenue, \$102,354,579; excess of expenditures, \$4,894,718. This is about \$1,500,000 less than the deficit for the preceding fiscal year.

As officially announced late to-day by the Census Bureau, the population of the State of New Hampshire is 411,588. In 1890 the population was 376,530, the increase being 5,058, or 9.3 per cent.

Insure with German Fire Insurance of Indiana. General offices 29 South Delaware street. Fire, tornado and explosion.

CONCESSIONAIRES REMOVING EXHIB-ITS FROM THE EXPOSITON.

The Flight of the Cambodian Prince from Paris Develops a Story of French Colonial Rottenness.

CHAMBERS TO CONVENE SOON

FRENCH PARLIAMENT TO MEET THE MIDDLE OF NOVEMBER.

Serious Socialist Unrest in Belgium-Trouble Feared To-Day at the Parade of the School Children.

PARIS, Oct. 6.-The exposition has been shorn of one of the most picturesque exhibits in the departure of the majority of the Orientals and Africans attached to the colonial section in the gardens of the Trocadero. Although the weather is still tairly warm, the Orientals have been shivering with cold, and demanded their return home. Consequently nearly all of them have been packed off to their native lands. The exposition will close Nov. 5. Many members of the American commission already have sailed, and the directors are occupied with the task of arranging for the return of the exhibits.

The American jockeys are invading France. "Cash" Sloan, Freeman and Sims are here. They say they are able to get more mounts here, especially as the scale of weights is heavier. They all express delight at the methods of racing.

The flight of the Cambodian Prince Inkanthor, to return to Brussels, is furnish ing the Parislans with much interesting reading, and is giving the foreigners glimpse of French officialdom. A leading paper somewhat indiscreetly publishes a letter containing a statement of the grievances which Inkanthor presented to the French government in behalf of his father. This appeal for justice is eloquently worded and is almost pathetic, although the defenders of the government claim Inkanthor and his father, King Norodom, are strikingly faithful to the Oriental traditions of mendacity. The document charges Doumer and his subordinates with robbing and browbeating the King. He particularly complains that Doumer suppressed his right to farm out the Cambodian gaming saloons because the concessionist declined to pay the governor general an annual blackmail of \$25,000. The King, it appears, was thereby derived of a revenue of \$140,000. XXX

Much the same accusations are brought against Doumer's predecessor, and Prince Inkanthor says he found among the leading personages in the colonial world of Paris a man who became rich selling King Norodom brass for gold and sorry Australian hacks for French thoroughbreds.

XXX An inspired reply to the document, just published, admits the French administration is not above reproach, but declares the documents are not worthy of credence, as Inkanthor is an impostor, representing himself as the heir to the throne, when the French government alone decides this matter and has designated the King's brother as his successor. It is further asserted that in the gambling question King Norodom violated the convention by authorizing traveling gaming hells in order to exact a larger income. Moreover, the King is accused of conspiring to overthrow

It is now reported that the French government has asked that Inkanthor be expelled from Belgium, and the Parisians are waiting to see what is going to happen to King Norodom, who is sixty-seven years old. He is not likely to be disturbed, as to-day he telegraphed to the government expressing regret at his son's action, and saying his son was not authorized to make a claim against France. At the same time, the King telegraphed to Inkanthor, at Erussels, ordering him to return home immediately and threatening him with serious punishment in case of disobedience.

WILL CONVENE IN NOVEMBER.

French Chambers to Meet-Attacks or

Andrea and Delcasse. PARIS, Oct. 6.-It is understood that the Chambers will reassemble the second week of November. The government is desirous of giving the country a breathing space between the exposition and the opening of parliamentary oratory. The organs of the opposition already are clamoring for an

cisms seem to be against it. There really is no ground, however, for assuming that the government is in any way apprehensive as to its position, in view of the splendid support it received on the occasion of the big banquet to the mayors of France. Both the ministers of war and marine, however, have to meet attacks, General Andrea on account of his reorganization of the military school of St. Cyr, which he makes more democratic, instead of leaving it, as it has hitherto been, an aristocratic preserve, and Delcasse, on the charge of constant faults in his direction of the navy and of indulging in the most shameful favoritism. Neither of the officials, however, appears very uneasy at the outcome of the debates.

Fortune to President Loubet. PARIS, Oct. 6 .- A special dispatch to La Patrie from Lyons announces the death

of Madame Perret, wife of the former senator of that name. She left a fortune of many million francs, the principal beneficiary being President Loubet.

DANGER OF RIOTING.

Belgian Capital May Welcome Bridal Couple with a Storm.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 6 .- Prince Albert of Belgium and his bride, the Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria, arrived here shortly after a o'clock, King Leopold and the Countess of Flanders met them as they descended from the train. The Queen's health prevented her presence at the railroad station. As the royal party left the railroad station choir composed of school children sang a dacantata. Outside the station the crowd, which was of large proportions, stood respectfully and did not give vent to any cries. The police regulations were very stringent. The boulevards along which members of the royal family passed to the palace were strongly guarded, but there was no disturbing incident.

The workmen's party pasted a number of walls with proclamations asking its members not to participate in the demonstration, but the composition of the crowds showed that the request was not heeded. All danger of a hostile demonstration today has passed, but Prince Albert and his bride are to witness a procession of seven thousand school children to-morrow, and the danger still exists. The authorities of efforts have been made to persuade the and passengers on the Humboldt, had each Socialists to abandon their projects. This the Socialists have refused to do, and the authorities, therefore, have decided to bar all the streets leading to the square in front of the bourse, only admitting thereto people who have previously obtained tick-

Five Arrests in Brussels.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 6 .- As a result of a discovery of a plot against Prince Albert five arrests have been made among those taken

sipido, the youth who attempted to assassinate the Prince of Wales in Brussels in April last. It is said that further arrests are contemplated.

SITUATION AT GALVESTON.

Much Help Still Is Needed-Aid for the

Mainland Victims.

ter C. Jones requests the associated Press to transmit the following:

"The Red Cross agent at New York telegraphs that reports have obtained publicity that Clara Barton has been in Washington two weeks and is there now, and that all need of relief work here is past. This is not true. Miss Barton has been here constantly since her arrival a week after the storm. There is an immense amount of work still to be done. Corpses are still being found at an average of twenty a day, and Miss Barton will remain here as long as the Red Cross can be of benefit to the stricken people. Galveston is not exploiting her sorrows or sufferings, but thousands are living in tents and hundreds are crippled. All the able-bodied are working, and the whole people are making the travest kind of an effort to overcome their

By action of the central relief committee to-day \$50,000 was appropriated for repairing wrecked homes and \$100,000 for building homes for those whose residences were completely destroyed. The recipients of this assistance are to be determined by the building committee. Then thousand dollars were appropriated for the purchase of tools, sewing machines, etc., for persons who are able to support themselves but are unable to buy tools.

Help for Mainland Sufferers.

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 6.-Governor Sayres will turn over \$30,000 to the relief committee for the mainland sufferers by the September gulf hurricane. A movement has use \$150,000 cash of the \$2,000,000 surplus in the state treasury to aid Galveston and the Governor if he takes it.

TORNADO BRINGS DEATH

TWO LIVES LOST AND EIGHT IN-JURED IN CYCLONE.

Damage Done to Iron Mines Figures in the Hundred Thousands, and Miners' Homes Are Devastated.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 6.-One of the fiercest tornadoes that ever visited north-Minnesota and parts of Wisconsin struck the edge of the Mesaba range town of Biwabik at 4:10 this afternoon, killing two persons, injuring eight, and doing much damage, variously estimated at \$300,000 to -The Dead .-

JOHN MORIARITY, crushed by falling MRS. JOHN MORIARITY, blown against

The names of the injured cannot be obtained, but they are workmen about the iron mines, and none are fatally hurt. The principal damage consists of the de-

struction of shaft houses, dwelling and business houses. The Austrian settlement of Biwabik suffered severely. Twenty houses were blown down. Tornado conditions prevailed to-day all over northwest Minnesota. Violent thunderstorms were almost continuous. The tornado at Biwabik was followed by

tremendous downpour. Iron mines which had been flooded by recent rains and which were getting in shape to operate are flooded again in many cases. When the damage to iron mines as a result of shutting them down is considered the loss from to-day's storm will be much greater than the estimates given. The funnel-shaped cloud passed over Biwabik with a power that was irresistible.

It tipped locomotives over, lifted cars off French domination by fomenting an in- | the track and carried them from 100 to 300 feet. Houses in the path of the tornado were blown to atoms and the furniture scattered for miles. The Duluth Mining Company's shafthouse and other buildings were blown down. The Drake-Stratton Company suffered considerable loss to locomotives and cars.

MESSENGER REWARDED.

Baxter Received a Check for \$500 for Killing Would-Be Robber.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 6.-The Burlington Railway to-night sent to Express Messenger Baxter, of Kansas City, a warm letter of commendation for his courageous act in frustrating the hold-up near Council Pluffs by shooting and killing one of the robbers. The letter also contained a draft for \$500 as further evidence of appreciation. Baxter will also probably be rewarded by the Adams Express Company, by whom he was employed.

The dead train robber was to-night idenified from a photograph as Albert H. They say they have known him for twenty

TELEPHONE MEN FIGHT.

Attempt to Cut an Ohio Man's Trees Makes Trouble.

NEWARK, O., Oct. 6 .- For sometime past the United States Telephone Company has been endeavoring to construct a line between Columbus and Wheeling. When they reached Granville they were refused a franchise, but attempted to string their lines on the poles belonging to the Newark Telephone Company.

This afternoon, men attempted to cut the limbs off a tree belonging to John Smith, and he fired a shotgun. A general fight ensued in which a number of the men were injured. All the telephone men, including C. E. Stasel, manager of the Newark Telephone Company, were locked up. Later, Mr. Stasel was released on bail.

NERVY HOLDUP.

"Tommy" Morgan and Others Face the Wall While Robbers Pilfer.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 6 .- A special from Sloux City says two masked robbers walked into "Tommy" Morgan's sporting resort to-day and marched the manager and three other inmates into a room with their faces against the walls. The robbers then took every dollar they could find, something in excess of \$600. Within twenty minutes the police were notified, but the robbers had made good their escape.

Treasure from the Far North. SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 6 .- Two hundred and thirty-three Alaskan and British Yukon passengers came on the steamers Humboldt and Alki, which arrived from the north to-day. As cargo the vessels had not less than \$250,000 of treasure. Twenty of the Humboldt's 117 Klondike passengers owned the bulk of the vessel's cargo of gold. Mrs. Barrett, the wife of a successful Circle City operator, had a sack containing fully \$10,000 worth of dusc. Charles Denby the city have been in session all day, and land Ulysses Gatsford, Klondike operators,

Another New York Dock Fire.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 .- A fire broke out just before midnight on the docks of the Atlantic transport line on the North river, at the foot of Houston street, but it was checked in about an hour. It destroyed one of the piers of the company with all the merchandise on it. The loss is estimated to be between \$50,000 and \$75,000. This loss would have been much greater had it not into custody, being the persons accused of pany left the pier to-day, taking with it a complicity in the plot of Jean Baptiste large cargo.

RAILROAD MEN HAVE NOT BEEN ALIENATED TO HIM.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 6.-Mayor Wal- Careful Inquiries Demonstrate that They Are Fully Appreciative of Present Prosperity.

> IMMENSE INDUSTRIAL

> NEARLY A MILLION MEN EMPLOYED ON THE LINES OF TRADE.

> They Receive Over Half a Billion Dollars in Wages Annually, and All Wages Are Increasing.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.-Persistent and repeated reports have reached both Republican and Democratic headquarters that there exists an inclination among the railway employes of the United States to vote this year for Bryan, instead of for Mc Kinley, as most of them did four years ago. It is no secret that Chairman Hanna, during his recent visit to New York called upon a number of prominent railway been started to petition Governor Sayres to officers, presidents, superintendents and general managers. He has made similar calls in Chicago and is likely to make them coast sufferers generally, and to petition calls in Chicago and is likely to make them the Legislature to indorse this action of again. Democratic observers have attributed these calls to two motives-an effort to settle the anthracite coal strike in Pennsylvania, and the collection of campaign funds. The exact truth about either of these reports can be known only to Senator Hanna and the railway managers with whom he held interviews. But it is these calls, and that was to ascertain how much the executive officers of the great carrying corporations knew about how the employes of their lines intend to vote in the presidential election. It can be stated that Chairman Hanna's inquiries at these sources resulted in meagre information. Chairman Jones, of the Democratic national committee, has caused similar inquiries to be made, with equally indefinite results. Since then, inquiries have been started in other channels. An effort has been made to canvass the men themselves. Statistics have also been gathered as to their general condition and prospects. This investigation is still in progress, and it cannot be completed within two weeks. But enough has been learned to warrant the

> employes has not been alienated to Bryan, to any considerable extent. The importance of such an inquiry, during a presidential campaign, may be measured by the fact that on June 30, 1899, the number of persons employed by the railways of the United States (the figures are from the reports of the Interstatecommerce Commission) was 928,924, or an average of 495 employes per 100 miles of line. These employes included 39,970 enginemen, 41,152 firemen, 28,232 conductors and 69,497 other trainmen. There were 48,-686 switchmen, flagmen and watchmen. I is to be noted that the total number of employes had increased in a year, since June 30, 1828, 54,366, or at the rate of 21 men per one hundred miles of road. Wages also increased. During the year ended June 30 1899, \$522,967,896 were paid in wages and salaries, an amount \$77,459,630 in excess of 1895. Railway employes receive 60 per cent. of the operating expenses and 40 per cent. of the gross earnings of their employers. These figures are familiar enough to the railway expert; but they may be sur-

prising to the general reader, while their potency is fully understood by the political chieftains. A HUGE INDUSTRIAL ARMY. Here is an industrial army of nearly

million men, receiving for their toil more than half a billion dollars each year, scattered all over the country, some of them continually moving hither and thither, most of them bound together by the mysterious sympathy that attaches itself to any mutual form of labor, many of them skilled mechanics, and nearly every one of them influencing other votes than his own. Surey this is a part of the labor vote of the United States that any astute party leader would be desirous to enlist in his cause. The managers of railway corporations are averse to mixing in politics in their official capacity. They are good citizens, they are going to vote, they do not hesitate to express their opinions upon current is-sues, most of them are Republicans, while some are Democrats, but they will not be placed in the false position of even seeming to try to influence their fellow-workmen of lower rank in the railway service Any railway president would shy at such a suggestion. The talk about "coercion" that emanates from Senator Jones and his assistant, Johnson, is the most arrant nonsense. There is no American citizen more free to vote as he pleases than is any employe of any railway in the country. The Poone, of Topeka, Kan., by Mr. and Mrs. | railway officials well know that the slightearlier date, asserting that the Ministry is L. Nay, of South St. Joseph. The Nays est attempt to influence this army of emrejuctant to face the charges and the criti- are very positive in their identification. playes as to their ballots would excite an immediate and indignant reaction, regardless of what party in whose interest such an effort might be made. So sensitive are the executive officials of railways to this political independence that they have refrained from any attemept to learn the partisan preferences of the men, and that is

one reason why the two opposing party chairmen - Senators Hanna and Jones could acquire no satisfactory information from these sources. There are some general reasons that would cause one to believe that such an analyst of sociology as Herbert Spencer, for example, would unhesitatingly predict that the mass of this million of railway employes and all who are associated with them would vote for McKinley. This is, of course, a priori reasoning, but the premises seem sound. One premise is that in 1896 nearly all the railway engineers, fireyardmen in the United States voted for McKinley. In that year it was a frequent saying that there was many a railway man who wore a McKinley button on his coat and a Bryan button on his vest. But the outcome did not show that to be true. The average railway man is compelled to be sober and industrious. Thrift naturally follows, and an account in the savings bank is quite sure to make him a sound-

In 1896 thousands of railway men were out of employment. The smaller movement of freight, including crops and general merchandise, and a falling off in passenger traffic wrought enforced economy in the operating expenses of all railway companies. Since then conditions have changed. The railway men in 1896 had plenty of leisure to organize excursions to Canton, where they could hear Major McKinley address them from the front porch of his 'little wooden house." Now all these men are too busy to think of such excursions. even if the President did not think it incompatible with the dignity of his of-

fice to receive them. Wages on all roads in the United States have increased, on the average, from 10 to 25 per cent. On a few roads the increase has amounted to 50 per cent. After the collapse of the great railway strike of 1894 nearly all roads reduced wages. Since tary increase in the wages that prevailed before 1894. One evidence of this greater prosperity among railway employes is seen the increase in membership of their organizations. This statement applies to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Erotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Railroad Telegraphers, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Switchmen's Union of North America. The ast is a new organization, formed within a year, and no exact figures as to its strength are now obtainable, but many of its members are within the classification of "rail

PROSPERITY FACTS.

Here is a striking fact: In 1896, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen numbered 18,000 members; its membership now exceeds 42,000. In 1896 the assets of this society were \$25,000; this year the trainmen have more than \$400,000 in bank. There has been an increase of at least 50 per cent, since 1896 in the membership of

The insurance feature is prominent in all these railway organizations. Since 1883 the Trainmen's Brotherhood has paid \$5,826,-867.63 in policies. The claims for death or disability that this society is now paying vary from \$60,000 to \$80,000 a month, averaging aging about \$75,000 a month. These figures are astounding, because they seem abnormal when considered in relation to the aggregate membership, but the figures are official and accurate. Such are some of the general conditions

that would seem to make it unlikely that

railway men of the country wish any change in the national administration that has brought them prosperity. Specific re-ports of railway disaffection from the Re-publican party have not found verification. Here in Chicago a canvass of the yardmen on the Nickel-plate and the Chicago Belt systems has shown that four out of every ten men intend to vote for Bryan. The four give as their reason that they are "against the trusts," though probably three out of every four do not know what trust is. In other railway centers in Illinois, in Danville, Champaign, Rock Springfield, Decatur, East St. Louis, Galesburg and Streater, the political preferences of the men will soon be learned. So far as the inquiry has gone, it tends to show that the scare about the railway vote is a Democratic bugaboo. Reports as to this vote encouraging to the Republicans have also been received from Indiana, notably from Indianapoli, and Terre Haute. E. C. HOWLAND.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

Shenandoah Miners Parade the Streets-Convention to Be Called.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Oct. 6.-Over 5,000 striking mine workers marched through the streets to-day and later listened to words of encouragement from National President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America. The strikers came from all sections of the anthracite coal regions. Every man and boy in the parade carried

an American flag. President Mitchell in his address at the mine workers' mass meeting this afternoon announced for the first time that he will call a joint convention of the anthracite mine workers in a few days, so that the men may themselves decide whether the 10 per cent, advance in wages is enough. President Mitchell spoke briefly and was frequently interrupted by cheers. His most important statement was one informing certain that there was another purpose in | the strikers that they would soon meet in convention. He said: "If you believe a net advance of 10 per cent. in your wages is ough, then your votes will decide th question. If not, the strike shall go on. Mr. Mitchell again denied the charges that the strike was brought on for political purposes and that the bituminous coal operators were connected with it.

Mt. Carmel Demonstration.

MT. CARMEL, Pa., Oct. 6.-It seems as if every person in the town was at the Lehigh station to welcome President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers' to this place to-night. Upon his arrival here he was after which he took part in a torch-light parade. There were at least 2,500 men in ine. The parade terminated at the town park where Mr. Mitchell addressed a mass meeting of about four thousand persons. general conclusion that the vote of railway His speech was a long the safe lines as the one he delivered at Shenandoah in the afternoon.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Fate of the Texas in the Balance-Disposition of Other Ships.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 .- The Navy De partment to-day finally accepted the torpedo boat T. A. M. Craven, built at the Bath, Me., yards.

The Navy Department was notified to-

day that the keel of the first of the new submarine boats, the Adder, had just been laid at the Nixon shipyards, at Elizabethport, N. J. The battleship Texas is about to passed upon by the board of survey at

while to spend any more money on this obthe sum required is large the vessel practically will retire from service. The battleship Indiana and the battleship Massachusetts will be laid up at the League Island navy yard, it having been decided that it is unwise to begin extensive repairs on them at this time. It has been decided finally by the Navy Department to retain the flagship New York in

commission. It was thought she might have to be laid up at the New York yard

for general overhauling, but this will be deferred until spring. TRAINS IN COLLISION.

Smashup in Washington Fatally In jures Several Persons.

TACOMA. Wash., Oct. 6.-The Great Northern local passenger train, south, and local freight train, bound north, collided on the Coast line just south of Edmonds, at 10:30 this morning. Sam Work. the engineer of the passenger train, was pinned between his engine and tender, and passengers and trainmen were unable to extricate him for several hours. All this ly. He was taken to the Everett Hospital where he died.

Engineer Smart, of the freight train, was fatally injured. Horace G. Hollyburton and Mrs. Marshall, both of Everett, were seriously injured and were taken to Seattle

EIGHT DAYS OF THIRST

Spent by Two Nome Prospectors in an

Open Boat-Treasure Arrival.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 6.-Eight days at sea in an open boat with plenty of food but not a drop of fresh water is the painmen, conductors, trainmen, switchmen and ful experience of Samuel Dutton and John Bauer, two Alaska miners, who started out from Nome, Sept. 15, to round the cape on a prospecting trip. They were caught in the great storm, were blown out to sea and left in a helpless condition until they were rescued by the steamer Centennial which has arrived here with the unfor-

tunate miners aboard. The Centennial brought 325 passengers and \$150,000 of treasure from Nome. She left Nome Sept. 22. Nome is demanding more supplies, and from a business standpoint it is said could scarcely be better.

Where He Made a Mistake. Chicago Post.

"Why do all the ladles scowl so at Mr. Smartman?" asked the stranger. "He's a mathematician," was the reply, 'and he lives to demonstrate everything in figures.

"What has that to do with it?" "Why, we had a church fair last week and we were congratulating ourselves on the amount of money we had made, when he went around and asked each person to estimate the value of the articles he or she had contributed. Then he put it all down. added it up and proved that if each person had contributed in cash one-third the value of the articles they so cheerfuly gave to then there has been a general and volun- the cause the fund secured would have been twice as large.'

Latest Election Returns.

LONDON, Oct. 6 .- The only results of the day's polling received to-night are those from the Flint and Carnavon districts. both of which elect Liberals, and from Shipley division of Yorkshire, West Riding. which returns a Unionist. Those don't aiter the gains of the respective parties. There have been elected 481 members thus far, 322 of whom are Ministerialists and 159 are representatives of the opposition

Firemen Elect Officers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 6.-The Firemen's National Association has elected the followng officers: President, Frank B. Bolte East St. Louis; corresponding secretary, D. Gillen, Chicago; treasurer, H. S. Salisbury, Whitewater, Wis.; secretary, M. F. Pierce, Xenia, Ill. N. T. Riccer and E. Vaughn were appointed delegates to the national convention of firemen at Charleston, S. C. The location of the next conven-

stherhood of Locomotive Engineers CENTERED ON

PUBLIC OPINION IN GERMANY MUCH OCCUPIED WITH IT.

The French Note Is the Chief Subject of Discussion, but Is Not Very Favorably Received.

DEMANDS OF THE AGRARIANS

THEY ARE GROWING RAPIDLY IN MATTER OF A TARIFF.

Heavy Burden on the Taxpayers-Gossip of the Berlin Court-Reception of Two New Plays.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.-Public attention in Germany was occupied to an unusual degree this week with the Chinese situation and the newspapers devoted long discussions to the latest diplomatic phases thereof. A feeling of general satisfaction pervades the press over the fact that the question seems to be approaching a settlement. The French note, the contents of which were only published to-day, received courteous treatment but is considered to contain matter that can wait. A Foreign Office official discussing the French note with a representative of the Associated Press, to-day expressed the view that the prohibition of the importation of arms to China should be indefinitely prolonged and also held that the military guard to be maintained at Peking by the unanimous consent of the powers should remain for an indefinite period. He also said that since the powers now hold the Taku fortifications the question of their demolition is not pressing, for they can be demolished at any time. Re-Associated Press said there was no difference of opinion on the question of the people which will prevail, though the detalls will require discussion

Certain newspapers criticise the omission of the word "international" in M. Delcasse's proposal of a permanent military occupation of the district between Peking and Tien-Tsin, expressing the opinion that the omission indicates that Russia insist on sole proprietary rights to the district, on the ground that her administration of the railroads justify it. The official of the Foreign Office expresses the opinion welcomed by a local reception committee that this conclusion was extraordinarily far-fetched, adding: "All the powers are equally interested in maintaining communications with Peking." The new American note, announced via

> While the latest German note has, apparently, not yet been formally answered by any one of the powers, the Foreign Office here has been informed that they all agree to it. The press, of various shades of opinion, regard the new German note as the rallying point of the powers in the present negotiations.

London, is discredited here.

It is interesting, at a moment when the powers are exercising comity towards China, to note that Professor Jellinek, professor of international law at Heidelberg, shows in a law journal that relations, according to international law, between China and the powers, do not exist, since China has never voluntarily recognized the obligations of international law. The latter presupposes the equality of the states whereas the Chinese theory is that the other states are vasals of the Emperor of china. The fact that China has forced to permit ministers of the powers to Norfolk to determine whether it is worth reside at Peking does not change the situation. The ministers solete type of ship. If the overhauling can | treaty rights. Therefore, the attack on be brought within reasonable limits it is the ministers was merely a breach of treaty probable that it will be authorized, but if | rights. The Chinese are utterly in ignorance of the idea of the sanctity of the ambassadors.

The forthcoming grain duties have been discussed in a lively manner this week, being the central feature of domestic politics. It is now admitted that the agricultural section of the tariff commission has agreed that the minimum duties on wheat and rye should be 80 and 65 marks, respectively, per metric ton. It is interesting as an illustration of agrarian methods that until a year ago the highest demands were 60 and 50 marks. Count Von Posadowsky-Wehner, the minister of the interior, in the Reichstag and the moderate press conceded these rates. This concession only encouraged the Agrarians to demand more, and the agricultural section of the tariff commission has sanctioned 80 and 65 marks, The Agrarian League boldly demanded 175 marks as the rate. The 80-mark rate equals 50 cents a bushel, and the Radical papers calculate it would mean an annual burden

of \$27,000,000 upon the consumers, XXX Although the law requiring all stores to be shut at 9 o'clock took effect Oct. 1, it is not yet apparent what the result will be for business.

Emperor William, after a fortnight's deer stalking at Rominten, arrived yesterday at Hubertustock, near Eberswalde, to continue his sport.

cabled from New York this week that other American life insurance companies are about to be readmitted to do business It is reported that Hamburg firms have

Nothing is known here about the report

bought 50,000 Springfield muzzle-loaders from the United States government. x x x The German Technical Societies have decided to issue an international technical

dictionary in English, French and German.

XXX Sundermann's new play "Johannisfeufer" at the Leissing Theater last night, met with indifferent success, closing weakly. Another new play this week, Hartlesben's "Rosen-Montag," was an unqualified suc-

Deutschland Ran Aground. HAMBURG, Oct. 6 .- The Hamburg-

American line steamer Deutschland, Cap-

tain Albers, which sailed to-day for New

York, went aground at Pagensund



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